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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/366,064	08/02/1999	JASON ROBERT MALAURE	GIL4-BH60	2626
7590 01/16/2004		EXAMINER HUYNH, SON P		
ALBIN H. GESS, Esq. SNELL & WILMER LLP 1920 MAIN STREET SUITE 1200				
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2611	
IRVINE, CA 92614-7230			DATE MAILED: 01/16/2004	/

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

, -		Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	Advisory Action	09/366,064	MALAURE ET AL.	
	•	Examiner	Art Unit	
•		Son P Huynh	2611	
	The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ars on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address	
Thereformation of the condition of the c	EPLY FILED 10 December 2003 FAILS TO PLAC ore, further action by the applicant is required to avection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (1) on for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appeal nation (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.	oid abandonment of this application and indicate of the contraction of the contract which are the contractions are contracted as a contract which are contracted as a contract	ation. A proper reply to a	
	PERIOD FOR RE	PLY [check either a) or b)]		
	The period for reply expires <u>03</u> months from the mailing da			
b)	no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire land ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS 706.07(f).	ater than SIX MONTHS from the mailing FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF TH	g date of the final rejection. HE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP	
fee have fee unde (2) as se	ensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period or 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the torth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Officed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 Cere is a contract of the contract of th	of extension and the corresponding amo the shortened statutory period for reply be later than three months after the mail	unt of the fee. The appropriate extension originally set in the final Office action; or	n
	A Notice of Appeal was filed on Appellant's 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFF			
2. 🔲 🛚	The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered be	ecause:		
(a)	☐ they raise new issues that would require further	er consideration and/or search (s	see NOTE below);	
(b)	☐ they raise the issue of new matter (see Note b	elow);		
(c)	they are not deemed to place the application in issues for appeal; and/or	n better form for appeal by mate	rially reducing or simplifying the	
(d)	they present additional claims without canceling NOTE:	ng a corresponding number of fi	nally rejected claims.	
3. 🗌 🔏	Applicant's reply has overcome the following reject	ion(s):		
	Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would canceling the non-allowable claim(s).	be allowable if submitted in a se	eparate, timely filed amendment	
5. 🖾 🛚	The a) affidavit, b) exhibit, or c) request for application in condition for allowance because: <u>Sec</u>	reconsideration has been consi	dered but does NOT place the	
	The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered becaraised by the Examiner in the final rejection.	ause it is not directed SOLELY t	o issues which were newly	
	or purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment explanation of how the new or amended claims we			
Т	The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:			
	Claim(s) allowed:			
	Claim(s) objected to:			
	Claim(s) rejected: <u>1-9, 11-22</u> .			
	Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:			
	The drawing correction filed on is a) appr	oved or b) disapproved by the	he Examiner.	
	Note the attached Information Disclosure Statemer			
	Other:		MDDEW FALLS	
		SUPERVISO TECHNO	ndrew faile Dry Patent Examiner Logy Center 2600	





Continuation of 5. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: Applicant argues the combination is improper.

In claim 1, Applicant argues the claim is directed to a method of delivering an interactive application; the method includes the step of providing a set of application components, such as executable program file, bit maps, sound samples, real time data instructions, and video chips (as claimed in claim 11). These applications components enable a remote participant in the interactive application to interact locally so that potentially each individual viewer will see different on screen information. Agraharam teaches a system wherein information is presented to all users at the same time..... Applicant then concludes Agraharam is not suitable for broadcasting sets of application components of an interactive application. Therefore, it cannot be relied on to modify Travaille to do so.

In response, it is noted that claim 1 just cites "a set of application components" which read on "components of an interactive application o module sources" in Goodman reference as analyzed in the Office Action. Furthermore, Travaille teaches a method of delivery an interactive application as analyzed in the rejection of claim 1. However, Travaille does not specifically disclose each broadcast network operating a respectively different broadcast protocols and the interactive application comprises components. Agraharam teaches each broadcast network operating respectively different broadcast protocols, and Goodman teaches and the interactive application comprises components as analyzed in the rejection of claim 1. Therefore, it would have been obvious to modify Travaille to use the teaching as taught by Agraharam and further as taught by Goodman in order to provide improved performance.

In claim 2, Applicant argues there is no evidence that the actual chat data is broadcast to the client terminals.

In response, Agraharam discloses the session conductor prepares a multimedia broadcast by using the multimedia authoring tool 306 to create, retrieve, or edit audio, video and text information form the local server 307 or remote servers 105. The audio, video and text information is provided to client terminals as part of a multimedia session (col. 2, line 67-col. 3, line 20). Agraharam further discloses members of session audience operating the client terminals 103 and 104 and the session conductor may enter private or public chat rooms, and exchange typed text messages (col. 5, lines 35-39). Necessarily, the text messages are broadcast to the client terminals in order to allow the participant to view the text message. Moreover, broadcasting chat data to client terminal is well know in the art. Examiner recites reference 5,694,163 to support.

In claim 4, Applicant argues Agraharam discloses HTML data is converted to a video signal is not the same as converting interactive applications, component by component, to execute on receivers which have different capabilities.

In response, it is noted the limitation of "converting interactive actions, component by component..." is not recited in claim 4. Claim 4 just recites converting comprising: translating, substituting, selecting, time managing, or adapting for different data transmission mechanisms. Agraharam discloses it may be necessary to convert the HTML to a format that is compatible with the broadcast receiver (col. 4, lines 42-43). Therefore, Agraharam teaches converting comprises adapting for different data transmission mechanism.

In claim 7, Applicant argues Agraharam does not teach target platform comprises an application processor.

In response, Agraharam discloses client terminals 103, 104 can be personal computers, or workstations running under Windows, Unix or other commonly available operation systems. Client terminals 104 can also be other devices such as a DirectTV receiver or a WebTV uni (col. 2, lines 7-20). Clearly, Agraharam teaches target platform comprises an application processor.

In claim 8, Applicant argues Agraharam describes determining whether the terminal has data processing capabilities or not. This is much less sophisticated than determining what the application processor is capable of in terms of memory, graphics, sound, etc. and converting it accordingly.

In response, it is noted the claims simply recites interrogating the application processor to determine the data capabilities of the application processor. Therefore, it is read on the determining whether the terminal has data processing capabilities or not as described b Agraharam.

In claims 15-17, 20-22, Applicant argues there is no indication in Lappington that there is an attempt to synchronize broadcast data at each processor. Lappington does not teach synchronization to an independent network synchronized signal.

In response, it is noted the limitation of synchronization to an independent network synchronized signal is not recited in the claims. Claim 15 recites converting step compensates for timing differences between the broadcast networks in handling the broadcast data so as to temporally synchronize the broadcast data at each application processor. Lappington discloses an embedded time stamp within the interactive data. The time stamp would be generated by a data insertion system based on a real time clock (col. 6, line 32+). Apparently, converting step compensates for timing differences between the broadcast networks in handling the broadcast data so as to temporally synchronize the broadcast data at each application processor.

Furthermore, examiner cites theses Patent No(s) 6,421,706; 6,611,358; 6,208,665; 5,619,250; 5,946,487; 4,872,073 and EP 0908821 as addition information to support the argument.

For reasons given above, the combination of the reference is proper. Therefore, the rejections are maintained as in previous Office Action